CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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KOREAN-CHINESE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE – A RELIABLE STRONGHOLD OF PEACE AND SECURITY

A treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China on July 11 in Peking, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Peking.

Meanwhile, Premier Kim Il Sung made a speech at the Peking Citizens' Mass Rally held the next day to welcome the DPRK Party and Government delegation and celebrate the signing of the treaty and Premier Chou En-Lai at the banquet given by the DPRK Charge d'Affaires to China Ma Tong San on the evening of July 12 on the occasion of our delegation's visit to China.

Full text of the treaty and the excerpts of Premier Kim Il Sung and Premier Chou En-Lai's speeches follow:

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech At Peking Citizens' Mass Rally

Referring to militant friendship established through decades of bitter and bloody struggles between the Korean and Chinese peoples, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"Such a militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples, as is relations among all other socialist countries, is rooted in the community of aims and interests and is based on Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism. Our two peoples are not only cooperating with each other in peaceful construction, but also shed blood in the joint struggle against the enemies. No power on earth can destroy this friendship and solidarity.

"On the occasion of the visit of our delegation to China, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed. This treaty is a manifestation of the unanimous aspirations of the two peoples to further strengthen the friendship beween the two countries established through bloody struggles. This is a treaty of a defensive nature to protect socialist gains and the security of the two countries from imperialist aggression. It is also a good and just treaty to preserve and strengthen peace.

"As is well known, the DPRK Government and the Korean people have been consistently and positively making every effort to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and to achieve peaceful unification of Korea. We have been demanding the evacuation of the U.S. forces and all other foreign forces from Korea for peaceful unification of Korea. We have been consistently asserting that the unification of Korea should be realised by Korean people themselves without any foreign interference on a democratic footing in a peaceful way.

"Responding to the proposal of our Government to promote the solution of the Korean question, the Government of the People's Republic of China took the initiative in withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea and has been expressing strong solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

"On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are reinforcing the South Korean puppet forces and U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, turning that part of Korea into a military base, huge barracks, and committing provocative acts in violation of the Armistice agreement. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have recently established an open military fascist rule to save their colonial rule facing bankruptcy and turned South Korea into a vortex of arrest and murder, increasing tension in the Korean situation.

Premier Kim Il Sung (left) and Premier Chou En-Lai (right): after the signing of the treaty.

"The Korean people will never tolerate provocative machinations by the U.S. imperialists.

"The Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in no way contradicts but rather promotes peaceful unification of Korea. The Government of the DPRK again declares that in signing the treaty with China it proceeded from the premise that all military-political treaties and agreements, concluded by either of South and North Korean authorities, before the country's unification, will become invalid when Korea is unified on a peaceful and democratic basis.

"Occupying the integral part of China, Taiwan, as they do South Korea, and continuing atrocious and hostile acts against the People's Republic of China, the U.S. imperialists are continuously resorting to foxy and snaky machinations to create "two Chinas." They are plotting military intrigues in South Vietnam and intensifying acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Also they are intensifying interference in the internal affairs of Laos and obstructing the restoration of peace in Laos and its national unification. Further, the U.S. imperialists are trying to remilitarize Japanese imperialism and make it a "shock troops" for war and aggression of Asia. They are plotting to form a "NEATO" with revived Japanese militarism as its core.

"The Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, together with the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, fully accords with the interests of the Asian peoples fighting for peace, national independence and social progress.

"Today the day is gone forever when the imperialists could invade Asia and plunder people in this area as they pleased by intimidating people at the point of the bayonet. However frantically the imperialists may wriggle, ultimate failure of their aggressive policy and complete liquidation of colonialism are inevitable.

"Today, the political and economic might of the People's Republic of China is growing in strength. The successful socialist construction in China is further consolidating the might of the whole of the socialist camp and encouraging the peoples of the world, in general, and Asian, African and Latin American peoples, in particular, in their struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

"This year the Korean people have set out for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan which has decisive bearings on socialist construction. During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, we will decisively push socialist industrialization, drastically improve our people's living, thereby will turn our country into a developed socialist-industrialized country.

"Today the world socialist system has become a decisive factor for the development of the mankind's history and a mighty and powerful stronghold for peace, national independence and social progress. The Conference of the Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow last year played a gigantic role in consolidating the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement.

The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp is the source of invincible might of this camp.

"The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people will strongly fight for the common cause of peace and socialism, strengthening solidarity with the great Chinese people and all other peoples of fraternal countries, including the Soviet Union, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Full Text of Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, determined,

in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism,

and on the basis of mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and mutual assistance and support,

to make every effort to further strengthen and develop the fraternal relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, to jointly guard the security of the two peoples, and to safeguard and consolidate the peace of Asia and the world,

and deeply convinced that the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries accord not only with the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also with the interests of the peoples all over the world,

have decided for this purpose to conclude the present treaty and appointed as respective plenipotentiaries:

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Chairman of the People's Republic of China: Chou En-Lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who, having examined each other's full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1: The contracting parties will continue to make every effort to safeguard the peace of Asia and the world and the security of all peoples.

Article 2: The contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the contracting parties by any state. In the event of one of the contracting parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediatly render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

Article 3: Neither contracting party shall conclude any alliance directed against the other contracting party or take part in any bloc or in any action or measure directed against the other contracting party.

Article 4: The contracting parties will consult with each other on all important international questions of common interest to the two countries.

Article 5: The contracting parties, on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and in the spirit of friendly cooperation, will continue to render each other every possible economic and technical aid in the cause of socialist construction of the two countries and will continue to consolidate and develop economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Article 6: The contracting parties hold that the unification of Korea must be realised along peaceful and democratic lines and that such a solution accords exactly with the national interests of the Korean people and the aim of preserving peace in the Far East.

Article 7: The present treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the day of exchange of instruments of ratification, which will take place in Pyongyang. The present treaty will remain in force until the contracting parties agree on its amendment or termination. Done in duplicate in Peking on the 11th day of July, 1961, in the Korean and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
(signed) Kim Il Sung

Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China
(signed) Chou En-Lai

Korean-Soviet Joint Communique Published in Connection with DPRK Party & Gov't Delegation's Visit to USSR

A Korean-Soviet joint communique was published in connection with the visit of the DPRK Party and Government delegation headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 10 from Moscow.

The full-text of the communique follows:

* The Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), headed by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, Comrade Kim Il Sung, stayed in the Soviet Union, on a visit of friendship, between June 29 and July 10, 1961, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

* During the stay of the Party and Government delegation of the DPRK in Moscow, talks were held between the party and government leaders of the two countries.

* The talks confirmed anew the identity of views on all the questions discussed and the inviolability of the alliance between the DPRK and the USSR which is founded on the immutable principles of socialist internationalism, mutual assistance and equality.

* The sides informed each other of the measures taken by them toward the continuous development of the national economy, toward raising the material standards of the working people, toward the scientific and cultural progress of both countries.

* An agreement was signed between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the USSR on Soviet technical assistance for the further development of the national economy of the DPRK. Under this agreement the Soviet Union will render additional economic and technical assistance to the DPRK in the development of the metallurgical and mining industries. The Soviet side agreed to speed up the deliveries of equipment for the thermal power stations which are being built with Soviet technical assistance, and also to help in the construction of a television centre.

* In response to a request from the Government of the DPRK, the Government of the USSR extended to the DPRK a long-term-credit, on favourable terms, to cover the expenditures of Soviet organizations in the technical assistance envisaged in the aforesaid agreement.

* An agreement was also signed on the additional deliveries of certain commodities to the DPRK from the USSR in 1962–1965 for the development of the chemical industry of the DPRK.

* The recent events in South Korea were especially convincing evidence that the forces of reaction have taken to the road of open military fascist dictatorship which leads to an aggravation of tension in Korea and raises additional obstacles to the country's reunification along peaceful democratic lines.

* The Soviet people sympathize deeply with the Korean people in the tragedy of the division of their country and the occupation of her southern part by foreign troops.

* The DPRK and the Soviet Union hold that the peaceful reunification of Korea is above all a matter for the Korean people themselves, and that solution of general Korean problems is only possible through negotiations between representatives of North and South Korea. The Soviet side attaches great importance to the proposal of the Government of the DPRK for the establishment of a confederation of North and South Korea.

* The peaceful policy of the DPRK, along with her economic and other successes, strengthens the international authority of the DPRK and wins the sympathy of the peaceloving states.

* The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Korean people's just demands for the withdrawal of American troops from the territory of South Korea. The occupation of South Korea by American imperialists is today the main obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

* The refusal of the U.S. to clear the Korean soil of its troops and military bases, its agreement between the North and the South and the continuous activities of American military toward the further strengthening of their military bases and the introduction of mass destruction weapons there, in violation of the Armistice Agreement–all this shows that the American imperialists and their placemen have not abandoned their intentions of extending the colonial rule to the whole of the Korean peninsula.

* They ought to know that such plans are doomed to failure. The fraternal solidarity of the DPRK and the Soviet Union, and the joint forces of the socialist camp reliably safeguard the DPRK, against encroachment on the part of imperialist aggressors.

* For further development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries, for supporting and consolidating peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world, the DPRK and the Soviet Union have concluded a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

* The Government of the DPRK solemnly declared that in signing the aforesaid treaty it proceeded from the assumption that upon the conntry's reunification along peaceful democratic lines, the whole of Korea would be free of commitments assumed by either side under the military and political treaties and agreements concluded prior to her reunification.

* The DPRK and the Soviet Union, like all the other socialist states, are fighting consistently to avert the threat of a new war and to ensure the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

* The Korean side expressed complete support for the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union designed to strengthen peace and relax international tensions, and declared that the DPRK welcomed and approved the Soviet Union's position on the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the solution on this basis of the question of West Berlin.

* Both sides denounce the intervention of the imperialist powers in the Congo, covered by the United Nations flag, and the colonialist wars in Algeria, Angola and other countries which still have not freed themselves of colonial slavery.

* Both sides declare their solidarity with the heroic Cuban people upholding the sacred and just cause of freedom and national independence.

* Both sides consider that the armed interference by the U.S. in the internal affairs of Laos must be stopped completely so that Laos could develop freely as an independent state in accordance with its proclaimed program of peace, neutrality and national unity.

* The DPRK and the Soviet Union strongly denounce the U.S. rulers' hostile policy toward the great socialist power in Asia— the People's Republic of China.

Such policy is inevitably doomed to failure. The DPRK and the Soviet Union fully and completely support the demand of the People's Republic of China that the U.S. should abandon this aggressive policy fraught with grave consequences for peace.

* The DPRK and the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the fact of the occupation of Japan by American troops, or to the military collusion between the ruling circles of the U.S. and Japan spearheaded against neighbouring states.

* The security of Japan herself, as also the interests of peace in the Far East, imperiously demands that Japan break the bonds of foreign occupation and take to the road of liquidating foreign military bases on her territory, the road of genuine national independence and a peaceful foreign policy.

* During the stay of the Party and Government delegation of the DPRK in Moscow, opinions were exchanged on questions of the activities of the KWP and the CPSU, the relations between them, and also on questions of the international communist movement. The talks revealed a complete identity of views of the leaders of the DPRK and the CPSU on all the questions discussed.

* Both sides noted with great satisfaction that as a result of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1960, the entire socialist camp rallied even closer under the ban-

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Premier Chou En-Lai's Speech (Excerpts)

* "The Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance will play an important role in developing extensively friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, ensuring the common security of our two countries and in preserving peace in Asia and the world."

* "The Treaties of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance both between the Soviet Union and Korea and between China and Korea are the manifestation of the great unity of the socialist camp. Any attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be regarded as an attack on the People's Republic of China and the whole of the socialist camp in general. The Chinese Government and people will certainly fulfil their duty and fight for our great common cause to the last."

* "The Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea a long time ago. Occupying South Korea, however, the U.S. imperialists have recently hatched a military coup there and established a fascist rule of terror. This is indicative of total bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and division of Korea. Therefore, we are convinced that the beautiful land of Korea will surely be reunified and the 30 million hard-working and brave Korean people will live harmoniously in their unified country."

* "The U.S. imperialists are hell-bent all the more on forming a "NEATO" with South Korea and Japan as junior partners and seriously menacing peace in the Far East and Asia. On the contrary, the Chinese Govenment has time and again asserted that peace in Asia and the world over should be safeguarded by signing a peace treaty among the nations in Asia-Pacific areas and turning this area into a nuclear-free zone."

* If the United States does not want to suffer a still greater defeat in Laos, it should renounce its attempt to prolong the enlarged Geneva conference, participate in the conference more earnestly and bear the joint responsibility of respecting and supporting the independence and neutrality of Laos together with other participants in the conference."

* "As for the questions of disarmament and the neuclear test stoppage, the U.S. imperialists are still taking a stubborn stand, insisting on the control, not the abolishment, of the armament and on the supervision, not the stoppage, of nuclear testing. In connection with the question of the signing of a peace treaty with Germany and that of West Berlin, the U.S. is trying to stir up war hysteria and to intimidate the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

* "China and Korea are real brothers in a big family of socialism, and friendship between the two peoples is a tested one through bitter struggles. The Korean people rendered greater and quicker assistance to the Chinese people than the latter did to the former. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, standing guard over firmly the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, is a powerful factor for protecting the development and construction of our country and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world over."

Editorial

We Wholeheartedly Hail Two Treaties

On July 6, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Immediately following this, on July 11, a similar treaty was also signed between the former and the People's Republic of China.

These treaties between Korea and the Soviet Union and that between Korea and China are of a defensive nature, aimed at developing and strengthening further the unbreakable relations of mutual friendship and cooperation, as well as at promoting the peaceful unification of Korea which will contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of the peace and security of the Far East.

Meanwhile, forces of war provocation, particularly, the U.S. imperialists are still seeking to increase tension in the world, instead of making sincere efforts for relaxing it.

On the one hand, they are doing their utmost in strengthening the NATO military bloc and in reviving German militarists, while, on the other hand, in the Far East, they are frantically trying to utilize Japanese imperialists as cannon-fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

As the U.S. imperialists are bent on provoking a new war in the Far East, they are continuing the unjustifiable station of their forces in South Korea, this stationing of their forces being necessary for the U.S. imperialists to promote this policy of war povocation. From this point of view, we cannot reasonably regard the recent establishment of a military fascist regime in South Korea as unrelated to this policy of the U.S. imperialists.

In the light of these circumstances, the conclusion of the afore-said two treaties on this occasion will deal a great blow to the war forces and will become an impregnable citadel to secure the peace and security of the Far East.

Supporting wholeheartedly these two treaties, the Korean citizens in Japan, together with their compatriots in the fatherland, will march forward vigorously for the peace of the world, continuously strengthening and consolidating friendship and solidarity among all the nations, as the Korean citizens in Japan are fully convinced that these two treaties are at the same time pledges to help achieve their national unification.

S. Korea Under U.S. Policy of Militarization

Alarmed at daily mounting popular opposition, the U.S. imperialists are consolidating their colonial rule in South Korea which is confronted by imminent collapse. To tide over this crisis, they are running the risk of provoking a new war, while ruthlessly suppressing popular movements against them. As a result, the U.S. imperialists are turning South Korea into a vast military training ground.

After the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists forcibly took possession of farm land amounting to more than 100,000 jungbo. Of the railway transportation capacity of South Korea, 70 per cent is used for transporting military supplies. Almost all the port and communication facilities, electricity and water supply are offered for the U.S. imperialists' exclusive use. Medical supplies are not exceptions. They were either requisitioned by the U.S. imperialists and their puppet army or placed at their disposals. No less than 70 per cent of the total national budget of South Korea is thus earmarked for military and police purposes.

No wonder, therefore, that Western papers refer to the present situation of South Korea as a vast military camp or a vast asylum with a rampant parasitic army.

However, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to bolster up their declining structure of colonial rule in South Korea, since their militarization policy itself, required for starting a new aggression, is destined to accelerate the collapse of colonial rule.

In order to justify the crime of hatching a military coup which the U.S. imperialists instigated with the object of continuing their rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are pressing as usual the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea"–U.S. tool for paving the way to aggression — to comment on the South Korean situation in the following words: "The military coup was unavoidable in the light of the state of affairs at that time in South Korea" or "Our attitude is not to express worries about the situation in South Korea."

This is not the first time for us to see the ugliness of the U.N. Commission exposed to public view.

The military fascist clique in South Korea is shouting the slogan: "eradication of corruption," but this is only a deceptive measure and a camouflage used for diverting people's attention.

However, no matter how noisily they may beat their drum, they are not able to save daily degenerating corruption and confusion in present-day South Korean society.

People are trembling for the fear of being arrested or imprisoned without a warrant. The whirling wind of mass dismissal has blown for 30 days on end. Struggles for aquisition of concessions, for better posts; solicitations for bribes, the wheedling of money are rampant even inside the puppet authorities.

Murder, robbery and theft are a daily routine and these cases including felonies are increasing day after day.

Further, the fascist regime is stressing the so-called "independent development" of small and medium enterprises. This is another slogan raised by the regime. But, can these enterprises stand on their own feet without being provided with any concrete government support? One cannot live on words. Then, this slogan is nonsense, too,

Small and medium enterprises comprise an overwhelmingly larger proportion of enterprises in South Korea (97 per cent).

Enterprises confronting imminent collapse amount to 80 per cent of all the South Korean enterprises, according to a June 7 radio broadcast from Seoul.

According to a survey recently conducted and released by the "ROK" Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 50.7 per cent of all 2,977 small and medium enterprises covered are now either suspending operation or curtailing operation because of financial difficulties.

Even at a very conservative estimate, a sum of 170,000 million hwan is required for small and medium enterprises in today's South Korea even to be temporarily relieved, whereas the fascist regime is going to furnish funds amounting to only 5,000 million hwan to relieve them. It must not, however, be overlooked here that even this sum of money is not destined for small and medium enterprises but exclusively for munition factories or for those under government control.

Meanwhile, the fascist ruffians are bent on introducing into South Korea foreign monopoly capital.

Thus, they are making every possible effort to open doors to induct investments into South Korea from such countries as Japan, West Germany and Italy, while, on the other hand, they are relying more heavily on the U.S. "aid" policy.

The fascist regime has stated: "Capital investments in this country by foreign companies must be promoted, on conditions favoring such companies. These investments will greatly contribute toward raising the purchasing power of the people."

People's smouldering hatred for the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys has reached an explosion-point.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea is essential for putting an end to such an unbearable situation— the U.S. imperialists who have been committing every sort of criminal acts there, continuing the unlawful occupation of the southern part of our country, by usurping and abusing the flag of the United Nations.

(News Comment)

What are Pak Chung Hi, Song Yo Chan?

* Pak Chung Hi was once an egregious lackey who pledged loyalty to the Japanese "emperor" during Japanese imperialist rule. A "captain" and a "company commander" of the former Japanese army, he actively participated in the aggressive war against the Chinese people and massacred countless innocent inhabitants of the mainland of China.

* It is not fortuitous that he is shameless enough to dispatch a "goodwill mission" to his former masters, to show them every courtesy by sending a "message," to wish them "prosperity" and to request the resumption of the "ROK–Japan Talks."

* This traitor changed his allegiance to the U.S. forces immediately after the August 15 Liberation. He was trained and graciously protected by the U.S. Army intelligence agency.

Working at a U.S. Army intelligence agency, he informed the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique against many patriots and conscientious individuals and had them massacred.

* Later, he was rapidly promoted to such important posts as "chief of the army special duty agency," "division commander," "army corps commander," "regional army commander," and "army commander," by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. And finally he rose to the boss of the military fascist regime by staging the recent "military coup" together with Chang Do Yung. All this eloquently shows that he enjoys the deep confidence of the U.S. imperialists.

* His true colors are seen clearly from the fact that he is trying to bring back the notorious traitor, Syngman Rhee to South Korea and appointing the uppercrust members of the former "Liberal Party" to important positions.

* As is well-known, since he took office as "Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," he is positively following pro-American and pro-Japanese policies, desperately taking measures to strengthen the "anti-Communist" structure, issuing such atrocious fascist ordinances as "the Anti-Communist Law" and "the Extraordinary Law for Restriction Upon Persons," arresting and imprisoning innocent inhabitants indiscriminately, including some conservative and reactionary politicians, on the charges of "pro-Communism."

* Another ruffian Song Yo Chan is also a heinous traitor who suppressed and slaughtered his fellow-countrymen, brandishing a sabre of Japanese-make during Japanese imperialist rule.

* Immediately after the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, he also changed quarters to the U.S. imperialists, who benevolently cared for him and promoted him step by step to various posts until he became recently "Premier" of the military fascist regime.

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ner of Marxism–Leninism and socialist internationalism, and that the solidarity of the international workers' movement has strengthened.

* The KWP has always held that the CPSU is the universally recognized vanguard of the world communist movement and that the rich experience amassed by the CPSU in accomplishing the socialist revolution, in the building of socialism and communism, is an example to it.

* The KWP and the CPSU consider it their prime task to work resolutely for further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist camp, for the militant unity of the international communist movement on the immutable foundation of Marxism–Leninism, and to educate the working people of their countries constantly in the spirit of international solidarity.

* Both sides express conviction that the visit of the Party and Government delegation of the DPRK will serve to further deepen the friendly fraternal ties and cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Union, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the great and mighty family of the socialist states, to strengthen universal peace.

Kim Il Sung,
Chairman of the KWP,
Premier of the DPRK Cabinet

N.S. Khrushchov,
First Secretary of the CPSU,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Trade, Cultural Agreements Signed Between Korea and Mali

An agreement on trade and payment and an agreement on cultural cooperation were signed on July 4, between the DPRK Government delegation and the Government delegation of the Republic of Mali, in Bamako, Mali, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 7 from Pyongyang. In connection with this, a joint communique was published on July 5 between the two government delegations. The communique follows in part:

On July 4, 1961, a friendly talk was held between the Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government delegation of the Republic of Mali, in Bamako, capital of the Republic of Mali.

As the result of the talk, the following agreements were signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali on the basis of principles of equality and reciprocity, with a view to deepening further understanding and consolidating friendly relations between the two peoples.

Agreement on Trade and Payment;

Agreement on Cultural Cooperation.

Korea, Ghana to Promote Friendly Relations

The DPRK Government delegation headed by Education Minister Li Il Kyung visited the Republic of Ghana between June 11 and 22, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Accra.

The delegation held a talk with President Qwame Nkrumah, Foreign Minister A.J. Dowuona-Hammond of the Republic of Ghana. At the talk, the two sides noted with satisfaction that friendly ties between the two countries were getting closer day after day in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

President Qwame Nkrumah expressed his desire to make efforts to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people and friendly relations between the two countries.

Concrete questions were also discussed at the talks to develop further the friendly relations between the two countries.

Council Against Japan-"ROK" Talks Opposes Ikeda's Plan to Deal With Fascist Regime

In connection with the recent visit of a four-man "goodwill" mission of South Korea to Japan, the Liaison Council Against Japan–"ROK" Talks held an emergency meeting of its board of secretaries on July 5.

The Council issued a statement after the meeting.

The statement follows in part:

"After the Ikeda-Kennedy talks, the Ikeda Administration is much more eager to reopen the Japan–"ROK" Talks with the new fascist regime in South Korea. Such eagerness on the part of the Ikeda Government is sufficient to show that the purpose of the talks is to accelerate the formation of a NEATO military bloc and to open the doors for the rapidly reviving Japanese militarists to invade South Korea economically. This accords well with the Far East strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

"We demand that the Ikeda Administration:

1. stop immediately its policy of positive cooperation with the reactionary dictatorial regime in South Korea,

2. discontinue the so-called "normalization" talks between Japan and South Korea's military regime which does not represent the will of the Korean people, and

3. support the peaceful unification of Korea, which is the national aspiration of all the Korean people."

"Korean Affairs Institute" In U.S. Accuses Fascist Regime

"The Voice of Korea," organ of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, denounced sharply the military terrorist regime in South Korea, according to an AP report of July 3 from Washington.

The paper writes in part as follows:

"South Korean compatriots are leading their lives trembling in fear for suppression by the military regime. With swords hung over their heads, they do not know what to do."

Underlining the fact that "the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" had strangulated the freedom of the country, the paper continued: "Enmity harboured by the compatriots against the armed fascists will burst into a frame. The U.S. imperialists will never be able to escape a new defeat there."

KOREAN LITERATURE IN FULL BLOOM IN DPRK

The August 15 Liberation of Korea from the yoke of Japanese imperialism by the great Soviet military forces opened a broard path to a bright future for the Korean people.

Since the Liberation, the Korean people have traversed a brilliant road of victory and prosperity under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party headed by our beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Korean literature has developed in close connection with the life of the Korean people.

The August 15 Liberation opened a broad road for the development of Korean literature as it did for the political, economic and cultural development of our country.

When we speak of the post-Liberation literature of Korea, however, we cannot overlook the revolutionary literature which had developed together with the Korean national liberation struggle in the pre-Liberation years, especially in the 1930's and rich heritage left by the KAPW (Korean Association of Proletarian Writers).

The development of our post-Liberation literature has been possible only on the basis of the revolutionary literature which appealed to the people for struggle against oppressors in that dark age of Japanese imperialist rule and inspired the people with the ideas of ultimate victory of socialism.

Meanwhile, all the results won by our post-Liberation literature are unthinkable apart from the correct guidance and literary policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

Consistently stressing that literature and arts should serve the people, the party has always taught that writers should depict the struggle and aspirations of our people through the creation of vivid and lively characters and reflect truthfully the real life of our people.

To reproduce in literature labor exploits and noble spiritual features of our working people, including the working class–this has become the basic task of our literature.

As a result, our literature, rich in variety and characteristic by its partisanship, is deeply rooted in the people.

Today, our Korean literature is in full bloom as never before and is referred to as a "golden art" in the world.

This is because our literature has always maintained a close tie with people's life and earnestly served the people.

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After the Liberation, in North Korea, the Korean Workers' Party –staff of revolution– was organized under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Popular sovereignty was established in the true sense of the words, and democratic reforms were carried out, with the result that historic changes were effected in all the domains of people's living.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists turned South Korea into their colony, blocking the development of democracy there.

Such a situation in our liberated fatherland set forth a task before us to change the northern part of the Republic into a powerful and democratic revolutionary base and to build our country into a unified democratic and independent state.

Under these circumstances, a new task was posed before our writers; to reflect in their works people's struggle for founding and consolidating the democratic base as well as their new happy life, and to arouse them to the great revolutionary fight.

In March of 1946, Premier Kim Il Sung made public a historic twenty-point platform which clarified the way and prepared conditions for developing national culture. The platform was made more concrete by the Premier's speech titled "Culture and arts should belong to the people" (May, 1946) and by the decisions of the 29th and the 43rd Standing Committee of the Party's Central Committee.

These historic documents made clear the direction of our literature: that writers should be fighters for socialist construction; literature should have closer contact with people's living; it should uphold the principle of the party and struggle against reactionary bourgeois literature; writers should adopt socialistic realism as the only correct method of creation.

As a result, in the literary works of the "peaceful construction period" fully reflected the joy and pride of the liberated people creating a happy new life as well as their revolutionary enthusiasm and aspiration for a bright future.

"Faces," a short story, by Han Sul Ya, "Phoenix" by Pak Se Yung and "On the banks of the Jeryung River"–these works are shining examples of this period.

The works of this period depict especially men of a new type changed through their creative labor under new circumstances.

"Land" by Li Gi Yung, "A new-born village" by Han Sul Ya, "A working family" by Li Buk Myung, "Bequest" by Pak Ung Gul, "Declaration of victory" by Jung Mun Hyang, "A village committee on an evening" by Kim U Chul–these works portray persons changing in the course of democratic reforms.

A series of literary works dealing with labor themes, capturing correctly the creative character and significance of labor, affirmed from the artistic point of view that men of the new type were "born" of new human relations and a new attitude toward labor. They also depicted moral beauty enhanced by labor.

An epic "Mt. Halra" by Kang Sung Han sang the struggle of the Cheju islanders against the May 10 unilateral election in 1948 by the Syngman Rhee clique; a drama "Keumsan County Headman" by Song Yung, "Wild plains" by Li Kap Ki and "The Second Combat Sector" by Pak Tae Min—all these works describe the mass struggle of the South Korean people.

Fully based on the revolutionary task raised by the party, our literature vividly depicts the collapse of the old society and the birth of the new and the great changes brought about in people's destiny and life during the period of peaceful construction of the country after the Liberation.

It is one of the important characteristics of our literature at that period that every creative effort was concentrated on giving artistic expression to the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our struggle against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation.

As results of above-mentioned efforts, we can mention such works as "A bloody road" and "A triumphal return" by Han Sul Ya, or "Mt. Bekdu," an epic by Cho Gi Chun, all of which were dedicated to the struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung and his comrades against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation.

Many other successful literary works were also produced during that period and it is worty of note that a thread of proletarian internationalism runs through all of these works as their common feature.

All these works speak of the people of the Soviet Union as the liberator of the Korean people.

Thus, "Immutable Friendship," a collection of poems, and "Distinguished Feasts," a collection of short stories, express the Korean people's gratitude and their friendly feelings toward the people of the Soviet Union.

Since the start of post-Korean war construction in the northern part of the Republic, one of the major themes for our literature has been that writers should give expression in their works to people's struggle for peaceful unification of the country. (**Continued to next issue**)

2,000 Koreans Rally in Tokyo to Hail Conclusion of Korean-Soviet Treaty

A mass rally of Korean citizens supporting the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which had been signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was held on July 11 in Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Participating in the rally were more than 2,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo.

Speaking at the rally, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Association, said as follows in part:

"In this treaty is reflected the will of all the Korean people who have struggled and are struggling for the earliest realization of national unification by peaceful and democratic means as well as for the maintenance and consolidation of world peace."

Emphasizing the significance of this treaty, he continued:

"The conclusion of this treaty is a historic event, providing the Korean people with a powerful prop for pushing ahead socialist construction in our country and for defending the results of this construction, also aimed at promoting the peaceful unification of our fatherland. This is particularly true under the circumstances where today the U.S. imperialists are eagerly watching for a chance to invade the northern part of our country.

"This treaty will consolidate solidarity between the two countries and fortify their invincible alliance, in their joint efforts for safeguarding the peace of the world and for socialist and communist construction in their respective countries. The treaty adds a new page in the history of friendly relations between the two countries."

The rally ended after unanimously adopting a letter of thanks addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung.

Plunder, Irregularities By Military Fascists Increase In South Korea

Recently, a certain member of a criminal investigation detachment of the South Korean puppet army and a certain Sim who belonged to the intelligence section of a police station, blackmailed a teacher and robbed him of 13,000 hwan in cash, according to a report from South Korea.

The two also robbed other teachers, including a teacher of a primary school in Yongyang county, of their money and valuable things which they had with them.

Further, military fascists robbed car-owners of some 10 million hwan each on the charge of "violating traffic regulations," the same report said.

Meanwhile, a certain Chang, official of puppet army, wheedled a hotel owner in Taegu city out of his 400,000 hwan in cash, falsely stating that he would buy rice for him with the money.

Cabarets, Hotels Granted Business Licenses

The South Korean military "governmenton" July 1 authorized fourteen cabaret proprietors to carry on their business in Seoul, according to a report from Seoul

Prior to this, strip-tease theatres and high class hotels had already been granted business licenses.

A foreign dispatch from Seoul said that today the South Korean military "government" were corrupt just the same as the previous "governments" had been.

"They are risking their lives not for their country but for their own interests, though they declard that they set on eradicating corruption and injustice from South Korea," the dispatch said.

Readers' Column

From a Tanganyikan Friend:

Dear Sirs,

I humbly submit my request asking if you will be prepared to exchange news with me. I am a 24 years journalist by profession, and will be only too glad to receive your "People's Korea" regularly. Are you prepared for this exchange?

Send me addresses of other political newspapers in Japan, especially those published in English language.

However, I shall be very glad to receive your publication by airmail and in return I shall send you some copies of the English papers published in this country.

Sincerely yours,
From a Tanganyikan Reader

From an Argentine Friend:

Dear Sir,

This is to thank you for the copies of "The People's Korea" which I have received not a long time ago.

I should be very much obliged if you could be so kind as to keep sending me this periodical.

Thanking you beforehand, I remain.
Yours very sincerely,
From an Argentine Reader

From a Canadian Friend:

Dear Sirs,

Until hearing of your publication I was at a loss for information on the DPRK.

I would be most grateful to receive your publication each week.

Yours sincerely,
From a Canadian Reader

The People's Korea

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